

# Two New Species of *Stenotarsus* from New Guinea (Coleoptera: Endomychidae)

by

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With 5 figures

## ABSTRACT

*Stenotarsus pulcherrimus* and *S. papuensis* are described from specimens taken in the Kainantu area of Papua.

Some years ago collections of New Guinea endomychids sent to me by the Bishop and Hungarian Museums revealed a considerable array of species of the genera *Stenotarsus* and *Chondria*. This assemblage I attempted to treat systematically (STROHECKER 1978). A lot recently received from the Geneva Museum includes material of yet two more species. In both forms the lobe of the second tarsomere is very long and narrow.

### *Stenotarsus pulcherrimus* n. sp. (fig. 1, 2)

Holotype: male, PNG: E H Prov., Umg. Kainantu, Onerunka, VI.1.79, W. G. Ulrich (Geneva Museum).

Allotype: female, same data as holotype (Geneva Museum).

Paratypes: 6 females, same data as holotype (Geneva; FSCA <sup>1</sup>).

Ovate. Venter and legs black, last 4 sternites red, tarsi yellow. Antenna black with last article ivory white. Dorsum shining black with short, pale, erect pubescence; elytron with umbo and circular spot on caudal slope yellow. Length 2,5-3 mm, width 1,7-1,8 mm.

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Antenna 1,25 mm, club  $0,7\times$  as long as stalk, articles 3-7 short-cylindric, 9 and ten campaniform, subequal, 11  $2\times$  as long (male) as wide and about as long as 9-10 together. Pronotum slightly less than  $2\times$  as wide (base) as long (mid-line), sides somewhat convergent forward, moderately rounded, raised borders rather high, shallowly sulcate, area within hind angles roundly depressed, base very narrowly margined; disc roundly convex, finely punctate. Elytra somewhat cordiform in male, more rounded at sides in female and separately rounded at apex; umbo elevated and bright yellow; the circular spot on caudal slope is distant from apex by about its own diameter; punctures of disc moderately coarse, about equal in diameter to interspaces.

Unfortunately I lost the aedeagus of the single male of the series. The features of this insect, however, especially the elytral pattern are so distinctive that I am not hesitant to record it as a species. In my key of 1978 this insect runs to *Chondria xanthomata* but it is a smaller form, more rounded at sides and with shorter antennomere 11.

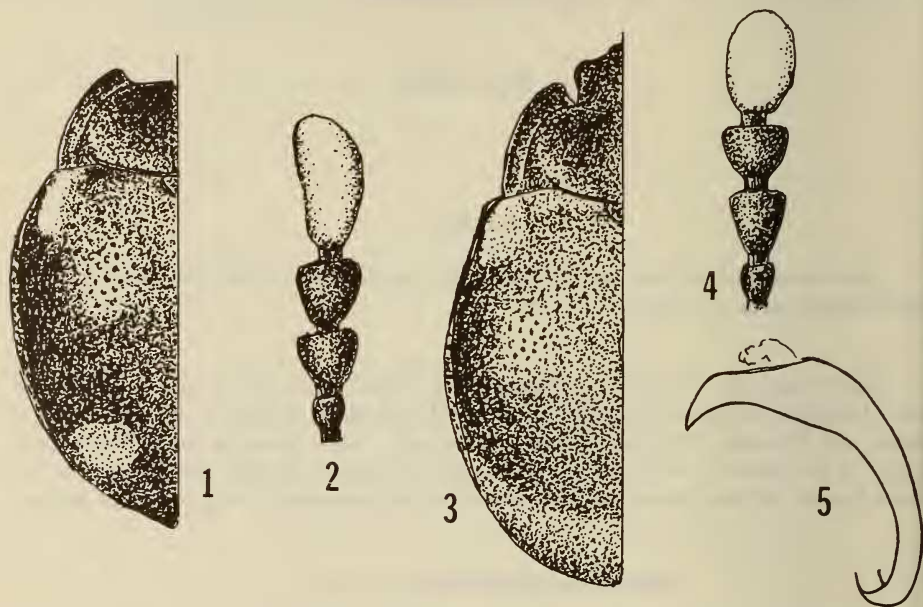


FIG. 1-5.

*Stenotarsus papuensis* n. sp. (Fig. 3-5)

Holotype: male, PNG: E H Prov., Umg. Kainantu, Onerunka, VI.12.79, W.G. Ullrich (Geneva Museum).

Allotype: female, same data as holotype.

Paratypes: 1 pair, same data as holotype (FSCA).

Ovate. Venter and legs black, last 3 or 4 sternites reddish orange, tarsi yellow, last antennomere ivory white. Dorsum black, elytron with umbo and apex reddish orange. Length 2,8 mm, width 1,8 mm.

Antenna 1,3 mm, club  $0,7 \times$  as long as stalk, articles 3-6 short cylindrical, 7 and 8 about as long as 6 but a little wider, 9 and 10 campaniform, 9 slightly longer than wide, 10 as wide as long, 11 elliptic,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  as long as wide. Pronotum  $2 \times$  as wide at base as long, sides gently rounded, somewhat convergent forward, raised borders shallowly sulcate, base narrowly margined, disc finely, rather closely punctate. Elytra about  $3 \times$  as long as pronotum and equal to it in width at base, roundly widened in basal half then gradually narrowed caudad, strongly convex, punctures rather coarse and close.

In my key of 1978 this insect, like the preceding species, will probably run to *Chondria xanthomata*, from which it differs in tarsal structure, broadly pale elytral apex and shorter antennomeres. The aedeagus is similar to that of *S. cingulatus* but elytral pattern is very different.

#### REFERENCE

- STROHECKER, H. F. 1978. The Stenotarsinae of New Guinea and Melanesia. *Pacif. Insects* 19: 145-164.
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